Hines J.
09/147052

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Oct 2005 (20051004/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

-key terms

L1 641 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (MYCOPLASMA OR M)(W)GALLISEPTICUM
L2 11 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (AVIPOX? OR (BIRD OR AVIAN OR FOWL)(3A)(POXVIR? OR POX VIR?) OR FOWLPOX? OR FPV)

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 26 Aug 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:902911 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:243067
TITLE: Protein and cDNA sequences of eight novel Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale antigens and use in vaccines
INVENTOR(S): Schuijffel, Danielle Francisca; Nuijten, Petrus Johannes Maria
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akzo Nobel N. V., Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005077972	A1	20050825	WO 2005-EP50577	20050209

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ,

DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC,
NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-75427 A 20040211

AB The present invention relates to nucleic acids encoding Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale proteins, to DNA fragments, recombinant DNA mols., live recombinant carriers and to host cells comprising such nucleic acids. The present invention also relates to Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale proteins and to antibodies against such proteins. Another embodiment of the invention relates to such proteins for use in vaccines and to the use of such proteins in the manufacturing of such vaccines. Also an embodiment of the invention relates to vaccines comprising such nucleic acids, DNA fragments, recombinant DNA mols., live recombinant carriers, host cells, proteins or antibodies against such proteins. Finally, again another embodiment of the invention relates to methods for the preparation of such vaccines.
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 02 Apr 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:270033 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:286153
TITLE: Vaccine stabilization by coating labile immunogen onto fluidized water soluble particles
INVENTOR(S): Wong, Tuen-Yee; So, Anthony Wai-Chiu; Ko, Thomas Sai-Ying
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vital Biotech (Hong Kong) Limited, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004026336	A1	20040401	WO 2003-AU1250	20030923
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2497878	AA	20040401	CA 2003-2497878	20030923
EP 1542717	A1	20050622	EP 2003-797105	20030923
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 2002-951692 A 20020923

WO 2003-AU1250 W 20030923

AB Processes for the production of a stabilized vaccine composition of labile immunogens, wherein a fluid comprising one or more immunogens is sprayed into a reactor containing fluidized particles of a pharmaceutically acceptable water soluble material at a temperature of about 25 °C to about 50 °C, such that the immunogen coats and is dried onto the particles under the fluidizing conditions, and thereafter collecting from said reactor dried immunogen containing particles having a moisture content between about 0.1 % weight/weight to about 10 % weight/weight are described. Also described are stabilized vaccine compns. of labile immunogens. The immunogen comprises virus particles, bacterial cells or other microorganisms, or antigenic products. The stabilized vaccine is a human vaccine or an animal vaccine such as poultry, porcine, avian, canine, feline or bovine vaccine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 28 Mar 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:241881 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:249779
TITLE: Selective modification of coding sequences to eliminate glycosidation sites of gene products for vaccines
INVENTOR(S): Okuda, Takashi; Saito, Shuji; Dorsey, Kristi M.; Tsuzaki, Yoshinari
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 53 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 901,572.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003059799	A1	20030327	US 2002-131591	20020425
US 2003165534	A1	20030904	US 2001-901572	20010711
US 6936707	B2	20050830		
JP 2003088391	A2	20030325	JP 2002-195083	20020703
EP 1275716	A2	20030115	EP 2002-254879	20020711
EP 1275716	A3	20030305		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-901572 A2 20010711
US 2002-131591 A 20020425

AB A method of preparing glycosidation-free variants of a protein in a microbial host is described. The glycosidation-free proteins are for use in vaccines, e.g. using a viral expression vectors in vector vaccines. N-linked glycosidation sites NXB (N = asparagine, X = any amino acid except proline; B = serine or threonine) are modified so that they are no longer recognized for glycosidation. The genes for

the TTM-1 and M11 glycoproteins of **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** were modified to remove N-glycosidation sites and introduced into **fowlpox** and gallid herpesvirus vectors. The vectors directed synthesis of the non-glycosylated form of the protein in chick embryo fibroblast cultures. Five week-old chicks were inoculated with the **fowlpox** vector carrying the TTM-1 gene 104 pfu. Two weeks later, they were challenged with **M. gallisepticum** 4.8+104 cfu. Control chickens showed an average of 2.53 tracheal lesions each. Chickens inoculated with the vector carrying the wild-type TTM-1 gene showed 2.78 tracheal lesions. Those vaccinated with the gene for the non-glycosidated form showed 1.96 tracheal lesions.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 17 Jan 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:40197 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:84445
TITLE: Modification of prokaryotic DNA molecule at the N-glycosylation site, produces a non-N-glycosylated antigen protein and its use via recombinant virus as vaccines
INVENTOR(S): Okuda, Takashi; Saito, Shuji; Dorsey, Kristi M.; Tsuzaki, Yoshinari
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeon Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 70 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
EP 1275716	A2	20030115	EP 2002-254879		20020711
EP 1275716	A3	20030305			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK					
US 2003165534	A1	20030904	US 2001-901572		20010711
US 6936707	B2	20050830			
US 2003059799	A1	20030327	US 2002-131591		20020425
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-901572	A	20010711
			US 2002-131591	A	20020425

AB There is provided a DNA mol. derived from a prokaryotic cell in which at least one of the DNA regions encoding NXB (N is asparagine, X is any amino acid other than proline, and B is serine or threonine) has been modified so that no N-glycosylation occurs during the expression in a eukaryotic cell. The modified DNA mol. at the N-glycosylation site, produces a non-N-glycosylated protein, which thereby exhibits a high immunogenicity when, for example, it is allowed to produce, in a eukaryotic cell, an antigen protein derived from a prokaryotic cell.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 18 Oct 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:793740 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:316038
TITLE: Vaccine against the Nile fever virus (West Nile virus)

INVENTOR(S): Loosmore, Sheena May; Audonnet, Jean-Christophe Francis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merial, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002081621	A2	20021017	WO 2002-FR1200	20020405
WO 2002081621	A3	20030220		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2823222	A1	20021011	FR 2001-4737	20010406
FR 2823222	B1	20040206		
US 2003104008	A1	20030605	US 2002-116298	20020404
CA 2448796	AA	20021017	CA 2002-2448796	20020405
EP 1377660	A2	20040107	EP 2002-759818	20020405
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2002008896	A	20040720	BR 2002-8896	20020405
JP 2004531521	T2	20041014	JP 2002-579985	20020405
US 2005031641	A1	20050210	US 2003-679520	20031006

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
FR 2001-4737	A	20010406
US 2001-281923P	P	20010406
US 2002-116298	B2	20020404
WO 2002-FR1200	W	20020405
US 2003-374953	A2	20030226

AB The invention concerns in vivo and in vitro expression vectors comprising a polynucleotide coding for the structural protein E of the Nile fever virus or the WN virus, optionally associated with a polynucleotide coding for the pre-membrane protein prM and/or for the membrane protein M, in particular in the form coding for prM-M-E. Said in vivo expression vectors are incorporated in live vaccines. The in vivo expression vectors are used for producing in vitro proteins which can then be used in subunit vaccines. The invention also concerns multivalent vaccines comprising a vaccine constituent against the WN virus and a vaccine constituent against another pathogen. The invention is particular designed for horses, dogs, cats, cattle, pigs and birds.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 31 May 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:358981 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:132200
TITLE: Identification and expression of a **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** surface antigen recognized by a monoclonal antibody capable of inhibiting both growth and metabolism
AUTHOR(S): Yoshida, Shigeto; Fujisawa, Ayumi; Tsuzaki, Yoshinari; Saitoh, Shuji
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research and Development Center, Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Kawasaki, 210-8507, Japan
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (2000), 68(6), 3186-3192
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In order to identify antigenic proteins of **M. gallisepticum**, monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) against virulent **M. gallisepticum** R strain were produced in mice. MAb 35A6 was selected for its abilities to inhibit both growth and metabolism of **M. gallisepticum** in vitro. The MAb recognized a membrane protein with an apparent mol. mass of 120 kDa. The corresponding gene, designated the mgc3 gene, was cloned from an **M. gallisepticum** genomic DNA expression library and sequenced. The mgc3 gene is a homolog of the ORF6 gene encoding 130-kDa protein in the P1 operon of M. pneumoniae and is localized downstream of the mgc1 gene, a homolog of the P1 gene. To assess the characteristics of MGC3 protein, all 10 TGA codons in the mgc3 gene, which encode a tryptophan in the Mycoplasma species, were replaced with TGG codons, and recombinant **fowlpox** viruses (**FPV**) harboring the altered mgc3 gene were constructed. One of the recombinant **FPVs** was improved to express MGC3 protein on the cell surface in which the signal peptide of MGC3 protein was replaced with one from Marek's disease virus gB. These results should provide the impetus to develop a vaccine based on MGC3 protein which can induce antibodies with both growth inhibition and metabolic-inhibition activities using a recombinant **FPV**.
REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 15 Oct 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:659405 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:285411
TITLE: Avian IL-15 nucleotides and polypeptides, and methods of immunizing poultry using avian IL-15
INVENTOR(S): Choi, Kang; Tsusaki, Yoshinari; Kamogawa, Koichi; Lillehoj, Hyun S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Japan; United States Dept. of Agriculture
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 9951622	A1	19991014	WO 1999-US7485	19990406
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9934720	A1	19991025	AU 1999-34720	19990406
JP 11346786	A2	19991221	JP 1999-98329	19990406
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-55293 A	19980406
			WO 1999-US7485 W	19990406

AB The present invention relates to an isolated avian IL-15 polypeptide comprising: (a) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1; (b) fragments of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein said fragments stimulate growth of avian T lymphocytes expressing γδTCR; or (c) the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 having one or more amino acid substitutions, mutations, deletions and insertions and to polynucleotides encoding the amino acid sequences. The present invention further encompasses methods of recombinantly producing said amino acid and polynucleotide sequences and methods of using the amino acid and polynucleotide sequences, particularly for avian vaccines. The sequence of chicken IL-15, SEQ ID Nos:1 and 2 are described. Thus, recombinant **fowlpox** virus fNZ29R/IL-15 was constructed and purified, and expression of fNZ29R/IL-15 was verified.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 May 1998
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:300802 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:307525
TITLE: Vaccine compositions comprising inactivated immunogens and live chicken anemia virus (CAV)
INVENTOR(S): Schrier, Carla C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akzo Nobel N. V., Neth.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 838222	A1	19980429	EP 1997-202926	19970924
EP 838222	B1	20040825		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
ZA 9708434	A	19980326	ZA 1997-8434	19970918
AT 274355	E	20040915	AT 1997-202926	19970924
PT 838222	T	20041130	PT 1997-202926	19970924
ES 2227651	T3	20050401	ES 1997-202926	19970924

CA 2216410	AA	19980327	CA 1997-2216410	19970925
AU 9739260	A1	19980402	AU 1997-39260	19970926
AU 715947	B2	20000210		
JP 10114678	A2	19980506	JP 1997-262455	19970926
BR 9704879	A	19981027	BR 1997-4879	19970926
US 5914113	A	19990622	US 1997-939046	19970926
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1996-202708 A	19960927

AB The present invention is concerned with the preparation of improved inactivated vaccines, in particular of inactivated poultry vaccines. The immunogenicity of the inactivated immunogens in such vaccines is enhanced in case live CAV are administered in a combination vaccine with these inactivated immunogens.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 Feb 1998
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:104903 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:226742
TITLE: Detection of Mycoplasma in avian live virus vaccines by polymerase chain reaction
AUTHOR(S): Kojima, Akemi; Takahashi, Toshio; Kijima, Mayumi; Ogikubo, Yasuaki; Nishimura, Makoto; Nishimura, Shinzo; Harasawa, Ryo; Tamura, Yutaka
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Veterinary Assay Laboratory, Tokyo, 185, Japan
SOURCE: Biologicals (1997), 25(4), 365-371
CODEN: BILSEC; ISSN: 1045-1056
PUBLISHER: Academic Press Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was evaluated to detect mycoplasma contamination of avian live virus vaccines. The specificity of the primers showed that 34 strains belonging to nine species of avian mycoplasma DNA could be detected. The sensitivity of PCR to detect mycoplasma DNA was 100.2 colony forming units (cfu) of Mycoplasma synoviae and 100.7 cfu of **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** . When M. synoviae and **M. gallisepticum** were spiked into several avian live virus vaccines, PCR gave a pos. reaction except for the avian pox and the avian encephalomyelitis vaccines which were prepared from organ homogenates. Short-term incubation of avian encephalomyelitis vaccine improved the sensitivity of PCR to detect both M. synoviae and **M. gallisepticum**. Therefore, PCR, combined with the short-term incubation, were shown to be must effective in detecting mycoplasma contamination in all of avian live virus vaccines.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 25 Oct 1997
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:679108 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:345325
TITLE: Recombinant **avipoxvirus**-based vector for preparation of novel fusion protein comprising an antigenic protein of **Mycoplasma**

gallisepticum and an outer membrane protein of a herpesvirus for tri-valence vaccine
INVENTOR(S): Saito, Shuji; Tsuzaki, Yoshinari; Yanagida, Noboru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9736924	A1	19971009	WO 1997-JP1084	19970328
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9721769	A1	19971022	AU 1997-21769	19970328
EP 905140	A1	19990331	EP 1997-914561	19970328
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
JP 3357071	B2	20021216	JP 1997-535129	19970328
US 2001014335	A1	20010816	US 1999-147052	19990405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-103548 A	19960329
			WO 1997-JP1084 W	19970328

AB Disclosed is a novel fusion protein comprising from N-terminus a herpesvirus outer membrane protein or its signal peptide and an antigenic protein of **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** for protecting poultry from the infection by **M. gallisepticum**. The fusion protein is prepared by expression of its encoding DNA sequence from an **avipoxvirus**-based vector. Preparation of 2 fusion proteins comprised of the signal peptide and the nearly-full length of Marek's disease virus (MDV; Gallid herpesvirus) gB protein that are fused resp. to the **M. gallisepticum** 40-kDa protein (TTM-1) using a **fowlpox** virus was shown. The recombinant **avipoxvirus** can be used as a tri-valence vaccine against the infection by **avipoxvirus**, herpesvirus, and **M. gallisepticum**.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 24 Feb 1995
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:372773 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:158617
TITLE: Recombinant **avipox** viruses as vaccines against **Mycoplasma gallisepticum**
INVENTOR(S): Saito, Shuji; Ohkawa, Setsuko; Saeki, Sakiko; Ohsawa, Ikuroh; Funato, Hirono; Iritani, Yoshikazu; Aoyama, Shigemi; Takahashi, Kiyohito
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Japan; Shionogi and Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 123 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 9423019	A1	19941013	WO 1994-JP541	19940331
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2158024	AA	19940915	CA 1994-2158024	19940331
CA 2158024	C	20000912		
AU 9462926	A1	19941024	AU 1994-62926	19940331
AU 691175	B2	19980514		
EP 692532	A1	19960117	EP 1994-910586	19940331
EP 692532	B1	20040901		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
JP 3535515	B2	20040607	JP 1994-521927	19940331
EP 1512693	A2	20050309	EP 2004-13109	19940331
R: DE, FR, GB				
US 5871742	A	19990216	US 1995-525742	19950925
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-74139 A	19930331
			JP 1993-245625 A	19930930
			EP 1994-910586 A3	19940331
			WO 1994-JP541 W	19940331

AB A recombinant **avipox** virus expressing a fusion protein comprised of a signal membrane anchor of a type II outer-membrane polypeptide of a virus that infects fowls. The genes encoding antigenic polypeptides TTM-1, TM-81, TM-67, TM-66, and TM-16 of **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** are isolated and sequenced. Recombinant **fowlpox** viruses (**FPV**) expressing the signal membrane polypeptide of hemagglutinin neuraminidase of Newcastle disease virus and one of the polypeptides were prepared The recombinant virus, as a live vaccine, was able to induce antibodies against **M. gallisepticum**.

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE 'CONFSCI' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE 'CABA' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE 'VETU' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE 'VETB' ENTERED AT 16:38:45 ON 05 OCT 2005

L3 72 S L2
L4 26 S L3 AND HERPES?
L5 19 DUP REM L4 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 19 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-571585 [58] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-172989
TITLE: New nucleic acids and encoded Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale proteins useful in preparing a vaccine for combating O. rhinotracheale infection.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16
INVENTOR(S): NUIJTEN, P J M; SCHUIJFFEL, D F
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV
COUNTRY COUNT: 108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2005077972	A1	20050825	(200558)*	EN	43

RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005077972	A1	WO 2005-EP50577	20050209

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 2004-75427 20040211
AN 2005-571585 [58] WPIDS
AB WO2005077972 A UPAB: 20050912
NOVELTY - A nucleic acid encoding a 59.8, 58.2, 46.0, 37.2, 45.6, 42.2, 34.0 or 32.9 kD Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale protein, or a part of the nucleic acid that encodes an immunogenic fragment of the protein, where the nucleic acid, or its part, has at least 80% homology with the corresponding nucleic acid sequence of O. rhinotracheale gene with ODD SEQ ID NOS: 1-15, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) a DNA fragment comprising the nucleic acid;
(2) a recombinant DNA molecule comprising the nucleic acid or DNA fragment under the control of a functionally linked promoter;
(3) a live recombinant carrier comprising the nucleic acid, DNA fragment or recombinant DNA molecule;

(4) a host cell comprising the nucleic acid, DNA fragment, recombinant DNA molecule or live recombinant carrier;

(5) a 59.8, 58.2, 46.0, 37.2, 45.6, 42.2, 34.0 or 32.9 kDa O. rhinotracheale protein, or its immunogenic fragment, encoded by the nucleic acid, the protein or immunogenic fragment having an amino acid sequence homology of 80% with the corresponding amino acid sequences of EVEN SEQ ID NOS: 2-16;

(6) a vaccine for combating O. rhinotracheale infection, the vaccine comprising the nucleic acid, DNA fragment, recombinant DNA molecule, live recombinant carrier, host cell, protein or its immunogenic fragment, or antibodies against the protein or its immunogenic fragment; and a pharmaceutical carrier; and

(7) preparing the vaccine.

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.

USE - The nucleic acid, DNA fragment, recombinant DNA molecule, live recombinant carrier, host cell, or protein or its immunogenic fragment, is used in a vaccine for combating O. rhinotracheale infection (claimed).

Dwg.0/5

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 19 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-497831 [50] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-151449
TITLE: Combination vaccine useful for protecting poultry against Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale, comprises a live over-attenuated Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale strain and a live attenuated poultry virus.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16
INVENTOR(S): JACOBS, A A C; NUIJTEN, P J M; VAN EMPEL, P C M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ALKU) AKZO NOBEL NV
COUNTRY COUNT: 108
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2005063284	A1	20050714	(200550)*	EN	37

RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IS IT KE LS LT LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005063284	A1	WO 2004-EP53623	20041221

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 2003-104954 20031223

AN 2005-497831 [50] WPIDS

AB WO2005063284 A UPAB: 20050805

NOVELTY - A combination vaccine for the protection of poultry against Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale, where the combination vaccine comprises a live over-attenuated O. rhinotracheale strain and a live

attenuated poultry virus, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method for the preparation of a combination vaccine; and

(2) a vaccination kit for the immunization of poultry against O. rhinotracheale comprising:

(a) a live over-attenuated O. rhinotracheale strain;

(b) a live attenuated poultry virus; and

(c) optionally a pharmaceutical carrier for the component under (a) and/or (b).

ACTIVITY - Antibacterial.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine. Infectious Bronchitis virus (IBV) type MA5 was used as the live attenuated viral component. Live attenuated IBV type MA5 was used at a concentration of 5.5 log10 EID50 per animal, and applied by spraying. Concurrent aerosol vaccination of 1-day-old SPF broilers with IBV MA5 and PurD-mutant strains induced a good level against challenge with wild-type Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale.

USE - The live over-attenuated O. rhinotracheale strain and the live attenuated poultry virus are useful for manufacturing of a combination vaccine for the protection of poultry against O. rhinotracheale, and where the live over-attenuated O. rhinotracheale strain and the live attenuated poultry virus are administered simultaneously, separately, or sequentially (claimed). The combination vaccine is useful for the protection of poultry against O. rhinotracheale.

Dwg.0/2

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:327827 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200510112320
TITLE: Diagnosis and immunoprophylaxis of economically important poultry diseases: A review.
AUTHOR(S): Kataria, J. M. [Reprint Author]; Mohan, C. Madhan; Dey, Sohini; Dash, B. B.; Dhama, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Indian Vet Res Inst, Div Avian Dis, Izatnagar 243122, Uttar Pradesh, India
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Animal Sciences, (MAY 2005) Vol. 75, No. 5, pp. 555-567.
CODEN: IJLAA4. ISSN: 0367-8318.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Aug 2005
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 2005

AB Many of the insights described in this review have been driven by the development of new technologies and instrumentation, such as PCR, recombinant DNA techniques; DNA sequencing, bioinformatics and so on. Conventional detection and differentiation of the different pathogens affecting poultry is perceived as slow, laborious and requirement on undesirable use of in vivo techniques. With the advent of the recent molecular techniques, the diagnosis of the diseases have become more reliable and authentic. The new generation vaccines for the various poultry diseases, are in the experimental stages and will be available sooner or later for use in commercial poultry flocks. The scientific advances in diagnosis and vaccinology of avian diseases will result in a revolutionary improvement in the health management of Indian Poultry Industry. These scientific advances will provide innovative solution

to the health problems of the poultry flocks with a promising future.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 19 CABA COPYRIGHT 2005 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:140874 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20043120741
TITLE: Husbandry and clinical medicine of finches
AUTHOR: Ferrell, S. T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fort Worth Zoo, 1989 Colonial Parkway, Fort Worth, TX 76110, USA.
SOURCE: Small animal and exotics. Book two: Pain management - zoonosis. Proceedings of the North American Veterinary Conference, Volume 18, Orlando, Florida, USA, 17-21 January 2004, (2004) pp. 1443-1445. 5 ref.
Publisher: Eastern States Veterinary Association. Gainesville
Price: Book chapter; Conference paper
Meeting Info.: Small animal and exotics. Book two: Pain management - zoonosis. Proceedings of the North American Veterinary Conference, Volume 18, Orlando, Florida, USA, 17-21 January 2004.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040903
Last Updated on STN: 20040903

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:582401 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300585661
TITLE: Prevalence of infectious diseases in ring-necked pheasant flocks in Poland.
AUTHOR(S): Wieliczko, A. [Reprint Author]; Tomanek, B.; Kuczkowski, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Epizootiology and Veterinary Administration with Clinic, Division of Poultry Diseases, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Agricultural University of Wroclaw, Pl. Grunwaldzki 45, 50-366, Wroclaw, Poland
wielicz@ozi.ar.wroc.pl
SOURCE: Polish Journal of Veterinary Sciences, (2003) Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 177-182. print.
ISSN: 1505-1773.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Dec 2003
Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 2003

AB The health status of ring-necked pheasants in view of the prevalence of infectious diseases was estimated in Polish pheasantries in the years 1997-2000. Anatomicopathological, microbiological and serological examinations were carried out on birds derived from 26 pheasantries, including birds randomly selected from 18 flocks and sick or dead birds sent from 8 pheasantries. Antibodies specific to the following viruses were detected in serum blood samples: HE, AE, AP, REO, AI, Adeno group 1, MD, ND, as well as **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** specific antibodies. However, in none of the examined flocks was the presence of antibodies against reticuloendoteliosis virus found. Marble spleen disease and

salmonellosis proved to be the most frequent cause of death during the growing period.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 19 CABA COPYRIGHT 2005 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:133387 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 20023089515
TITLE: Common injuries and illnesses of native wild birds
AUTHOR: Miller, E. A.; Marx, K. L. [EDITOR]; Roston, M. A. [EDITOR]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, Inc., Newark, Delaware, USA. emiller@tristatebird.org
SOURCE: Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Conference on Avian Medicine and Surgery. Mid-Atlantic States Association of Avian Veterinarians, Fredericksburg, Virginia, USA, 28-30 April 2002, (2002) pp. 81-87. 24 ref.
Publisher: Mid-Atlantic States Association of Avian Veterinarians. Blacksburg
Price: Book chapter; Conference paper
Meeting Info.: Proceedings of the 23rd Annual Conference on Avian Medicine and Surgery. Mid-Atlantic States Association of Avian Veterinarians, Fredericksburg, Virginia, USA, 28-30 April 2002.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020802
Last Updated on STN: 20020802

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 19 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001223279 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11193353
TITLE: Serological monitoring on layer farms with specific pathogen-free chickens.
AUTHOR: Takase K; Murakawa Y; Ariyoshi R; Eriguchi S; Sugimura T; Fujikawa H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Veterinary Microbiology, Faculty of Agriculture, Kagoshima University, Japan.
SOURCE: Journal of veterinary medical science / the Japanese Society of Veterinary Science, (2000 Dec) 62 (12) 1327-9.
Journal code: 9105360. ISSN: 0916-7250.
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200104
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010502
Last Updated on STN: 20010502
Entered Medline: 20010426
AB To monitor the existence of avian pathogens in laying chicken flocks, specific pathogen-free (SPF) chickens were introduced into two layer farms and reared with laying hens for 12 months. SPF chickens were bled several times after their introduction and examined for their sero-conversion to avian pathogens. As a result, antibodies to eight or ten kinds of pathogens were detected in SPF chickens on each farm. Antibodies to infectious bronchitis virus (IBV), avian nephritis

virus, **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** and M. synoviae were detected early within the first month. Antibody titer to IBV suggested that the laying chickens were infected with IBV repeatedly during the experiment on both farms. However, antibodies to infectious bursal disease virus and 6 pathogens were not detected.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 19 VETU COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-63508 VETU
TITLE: Characteristics of egg-yolk antibodies. (Charakterystyka przeciwcial zoltkowych)
AUTHOR: Rzedzicki J; Tokarzewski S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Agr.Acad.Lublin
LOCATION: Lublin, Pol.
SOURCE: Med.Weter. (54, No. 9, 590-93, 1998) 36 Ref.
CODEN: MDWTAG
AVAIL. OF DOC.: ul. Akademicka 12, 20-033 Lublin, Poland.
LANGUAGE: Polish
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1998-63508 VETU
AB A review of the properties of egg-yolk (EY) antibodies in birds (chickens, ducks, geese), is presented. It is possible to produce specific antibodies in birds, which can be directed against mammalian antigens, with the production and maintenance of high levels of avian antibodies being relatively easier to achieve and more economical than in mammals. The effects of these antibodies in birds vaccinated against viral diseases are surveyed. The EY antibodies can be applied as xenogenic antibodies with prophylactic and therapeutic activity against GI infections in mice, rabbits, pigs and calves. They exert a reliable protection by neutralizing viruses participating in production of diarrhea. They also inhibit adhesion of E. coli to the intestinal mucosa with a consequent reduction in colonization.
ABEX The embryological origin and classification of EY antibodies are discussed. The major maternal Ig transferred to chicks are IgG which is known as IgY in birds. The EY IgG are stable on storage at pasteurization temperature and can be protected against denaturation at high temperature and acidity in sugar solution or glycerol. Differences in molecular weight and chemical composition between Ig from different avian species are described. EY antibodies transferred against Newcastle disease (ND) protect chicks against infection for at least 2 wk, although the level then falls rapidly. In contrast, EY antibodies from birds vaccinated with a live or inactivated vaccine protect for up to 4 wk. A high level of maternal antibodies can interfere with establishment of active immunity in day-old chicks after immunization with classic ND lentogenic viral vaccines. However, they do not have negative effects upon the local mucosal immunity. Recent studies confirm that protection conferred in day-old chicks by ND Clone 30 vaccine results from production of local immunity. Chickens immunized against Marek's disease transfer EY antibodies to the chicks, but these decline 2-3 wk after hatching. Chicks are capable of producing resistance for only the 1st 4 wk of life. Vaccines containing a very highly attenuated strain are of no use in chicks from birds immunized with oily vaccines, due to a high degree of neutralization of the vaccinal virus by the raised antibodies. Chickens immunized against encephalomyelitis transfer EY antibodies to chicks, which are maintained for 4-6 wk. Analogously, EY antibodies from birds immunized against mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum) or avian pox are maintained in the chicks for the 1st

3 wk of life. In geese, EY antibodies are detectable in sera for ca. 2 wk with a sudden fall in titer occurring after 3 wk.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 19 VETU COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-60631 VETU
TITLE: Detection of Mycoplasma in avian live virus vaccines by polymerase chain reaction.
AUTHOR: Kojima A; Takahashi T; Kijima M; Ogikubo Y; Nishimura M; Nishimura S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dainippon; Univ.Tokyo
LOCATION: Tokyo; Osaka, Jap.
SOURCE: Biologicals (25, No. 4, 365-71, 1997) 4 Fig. 1 Tab. 12 Ref.
CODEN: BILSEC
AVAIL. OF DOC.: National Veterinary Assay Laboratory, Kokubunji, Tokyo 185, Japan. (8 authors).
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1998-60631 VETU
AB The detection of Mycoplasma in avian live virus vaccines by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is reported. The PCR detected 34 strains belonging to 9 Mycoplasma spp. A modified vs. enzyme-detection PCR proved more sensitive. **M. gallisepticum** contamination was detected by ED-PCR in only spiked infectious laryngotracheitis and Newcastle disease vaccines and M. synoviae in all vaccines except avian encephalomyelitis and avian pox. The modified PCR detected both bacteria in all vaccines. Short-term incubation increased PCR sensitivity. An infectious bronchitis, Marek's disease and infectious bursal disease vaccine were also tested.
ABEX PCR primers (primer 1 and 2) were derived from the mycoplasmal 16S ribosomal RNA gene. Primer 2 could not detect **M. gallisepticum** and M. iowae and was modified (primer 3). DNA extracts of bacteria were added to the PCR reaction mixture with primers 1 and 2 with the enzyme-detection (ED-PCR) and primers 1 and 3 for the modified PCR. After DNA amplification, modified PCR products were digested and electrophoresed by 5% agarose gel. Newcastle disease (ND), infectious bronchitis, Marek's disease, infectious bursal disease, avian encephalomyelitis (AE), avian pox (AP) and infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT) vaccines were tested before and after (only AE and ND vaccine) incubation at 37 deg for 7 days. The modified PCR detected all Mycoplasma spp. while the ED-PCR failed to detect **M. gallisepticum** (MG) and M. iowae (MI). Other pathogenic bacteria failed to react in the PCR. The ED-PCR could only detected 10 power 4.7 CFU MG and 10 power 0.12 CFU M. synoviae (MS) while the modified PCR detected at least 10 power 0.2 CFU of both species. Modified PCR products of MG were digested into 108- and 55-bp fragments and MS into 106- and 55-bp fragments.MG contamination was detected by ED-PCR in only ILT and ND vaccines and MS in all vaccines except AE and AP. The modified PCR detected both bacteria in all vaccines. Short-term incubation increased the sensitivity of ED-PCR for MS contaminated AE vaccine and of modified PCR for both bacteria.

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 19 VETU COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-61116 VETU
TITLE: Current methods of delivery of poultry vaccines.
AUTHOR: Baxendale W

LOCATION: U.K.
SOURCE: Poult.Sci.Symp.Ser. (24, 375-87, 1996) 2 Tab. 52 Ref.
AVAIL. OF DOC.: No Reprint Address.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1997-61116 VETU
AB Current methods of delivery of poultry vaccines are reviewed. Where possible, delivery systems that do not require costly individual handling are used, but individual vaccination, often partly mechanised, is used at day-old and in-ovo. A large number of vaccines are used in chickens and turkeys, but ducks usually only receive duck hepatitis virus 1 (DHV1) and occasionally duck plague. While the highest level of immunity achievable is desirable, this may be too expensive, and the more immunogenic live vaccines may cause severe reactions and economic loss. Some vaccines interfere with each other and are attenuated by maternally derived antibodies. Methods of delivery are discussed. (conference paper).
ABEX Live vaccines that are mass administered by spray are those which are normally infectious by the respiratory route (Newcastle disease virus (NDV), infectious bronchitis virus (IBV), turkey rhinotracheitis virus (TRT), **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** (Mg) and infectious laryngotracheitis (ILT)). Mass vaccination of enterically infectious agents (IBDV, avian encephalomyelitis (AE), coccidia) is by drinking water; adverse reactions are less than with spray. Individual vaccination with live vaccines at the site of natural infection includes conjunctival instillation, eye drop or nasal drop (ILT, IBV, NDV. TRT), wingweb stab (live **avian poxvirus**, NDV, AE, chick anemia virus (CAV), Pasteurella multocida (Pm)), feather follicle vaccination (poxvirus) and footweb stab (DHV1 in ducks). S.c. or i.m. injection is used for live vaccines not infectious by respiratory or p.o. routes (NDV, CAV, turkey **herpesvirus** (HVT), Marek disease virus (MD), reovirus). In-ovo vaccination is used for cell associated MD serotype 2, HVT and IBD; live cell-free HVT is inactivated by maternal antibodies present; NDV and IBV kill or weaken the embryo. Live vaccines (NDV, MD) given with adjuvant (aluminum hydroxide, acemannan) may be less pathogenic, and less or more immunogenic. S.c. or i.m. administration of inactivated or subunit vaccines (NDV, IBV, egg drop syndrome virus 76, TRT, IBDV, reovirus, CAV, E. coli, Mg, Pm, Haemophilus paragallinarium, Salm. enteritidis, paramyxovirus 3, influenza, hemorrhagic enteritis, Erysipelothrix insidiosa) is used in broiler breeders, layers and turkey breeders.

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 19 CABA COPYRIGHT 2005 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:43361 CABA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19972204160
TITLE: Development and application of polymerase chain reaction on diagnosis of infectious laryngotracheitis
AUTHOR: Shieh, H. K.; Wen, Y. W.; Cheng, S. W.; Shien, J. H.; Lee, L. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Veterinary Medicine, National Chung-Hsing University, 402, Taiwan.
SOURCE: Taiwan Journal of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry, (1996) Vol. 66, No. 2, pp. 93-105. 36 ref.
ISSN: 0253-9128

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970422
Last Updated on STN: 19970422

AB A polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method for the detection of infectious laryngotracheitis virus (ILTV) in tissues was developed. The method detected 1 pg of viral DNA after 30 cycles of amplification. The sensitivity was 1 fg, or 6 genome equivalent of ILTV DNA, if the PCR product was re-amplified with a pair of nested primers. Sensitivity studies showed that the PCR primers amplified the DNA of 4 wild type viruses and 2 vaccine strains of ILTV. PCR product was not detected if the DNA isolated from chicken embryo kidney cells, Marek's disease virus serotype 1 and 2, turkey **herpesvirus**, **fowl poxvirus**, egg drop syndrome 1976 virus, or **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** did not interfere. The specificity was also confirmed by hybridization or restriction endonuclease digestion techniques. The nested PCR was also useful for the detection of both acute and latent ILTVs in the tracheal swabs. The procedure is rapid, highly specific and sensitive, and could be used for clinical diagnosis.

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 19 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96253340 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8713048
TITLE: Development of a polymerase chain reaction and a nonradioactive DNA probe for infectious laryngotracheitis virus.
AUTHOR: Abbas F; Andreasen J R Jr; Jackwood M W
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Veterinary Medicine, Oregon State University, Corvallis 97331, USA.
SOURCE: Avian diseases, (1996 Jan-Mar) 40 (1) 56-62.
Journal code: 0370617. ISSN: 0005-2086.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199609
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960919
Last Updated on STN: 19960919
Entered Medline: 19960912

AB The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was developed using infectious laryngotracheitis virus (ILTV) primers made from a portion of the ILTV thymidine kinase gene. DNA from various ILTV field isolates, from the USDA challenge strain of ILTV, and from commercial ILTV vaccines was specifically amplified. No amplification occurred using template DNA from uninfected chicken-embryo liver cells (CELC), several nonavian alphaher-pesviruses, **Mycoplasma gallisepticum**, Mycoplasma synoviae, Pasteurella hemolytica, Escherichia coli, a group I **avian** adenovirus, **fowl poxvirus**, or a psittacid **herpesvirus**. The 647-base pair-amplified ILTV PCR product was labeled to create a nonradioactive, biotinylated DNA probe. Hybridization using the probe detected ILTV DNA. Both PCR and hybridization yielded positive results with ILTV DNA but not with the DNA of other pathogens. Hybridization was specific for ILTV using a stringent salt solution for a 30-min wash step or a somewhat less stringent salt solution for a 60-min wash step. However, slight hybridization occurred with CELC DNA when the less stringent salt solution was used in a 30-min wash step.

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:189669 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497202669
TITLE: Aetiology and diagnosis of drops in egg production.
AUTHOR(S): Meulemans, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Minist. de l'Agric., Inst. Natl. Rech. Vet., Groeselenberg 99, 1180 Brussels, Belgium
SOURCE: McFerran, J. B. [Editor]; McNulty, M. S. [Editor]. (1993) pp. 555-561. Virus Infections of Vertebrates; Virus infections of birds.
Publisher: Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., PO Box 211, Sara Burgerhartstraat 25, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands; Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 882, Madison Square Station, New York, New York 10159-2101, USA. Series: Virus Infections of Vertebrates.
ISBN: 0-444-89899-9.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
Book; (Book Chapter)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 May 1994
Last Updated on STN: 2 May 1994

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:174943 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199344082543
TITLE: SPF chicken flocks.
AUTHOR(S): Kaleta, E. F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Gefluegelkrankheiten, Justus-Liebig-Univ., Frankfurter Str. 87, D-6300 Giessen, Germany
SOURCE: Siegmann, Otfried [Editor]. Pareys Studientexte, (1993) pp. 62-64. [Parey's Textbooks; Compendium of poultry diseases, Fifth edition]. Pareys Studientexte; Kompendium der Gefluegelkrankheiten, 5. Auflage.
Publisher: Verlag Paul Parey, Seelbuschring 9-17, D-1000 Berlin 42, Germany. Series: Pareys Studientexte.
ISSN: 0939-303X. ISBN: 3-489-53716-5.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Apr 1993
Last Updated on STN: 2 Apr 1993

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 19 VETU COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988-60234 VETU M S W
TITLE: Evaluation of Factors Associated with Infection of Commercial Layers with **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** and M. synoviae.
AUTHOR: Mohammed H O; Carpenter T E; Yamamoto R
LOCATION: Davis, Cal., USA
SOURCE: Avian Dis. (31, No. 3, 470-76, 1987) 4 Tab. 23 Ref.
CODEN: AVDIAI
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis, California 95616, U.S.A.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

FIELD AVAIL.: LA; CT
AN 1988-60234 VETU M S W
AB Information on factors possibly associated with the risk of infection with **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** (MG) or M. synoviae (MS) were collected from 400 layer flocks in California. More frequent administration of avian encephalomyelitis, infectious bursal disease and laryngotracheitis vaccines was associated with decreased probability of MG and MS infection. Good housing or hygiene factors and management (i.e., multiple-age status) reduced the probability of infection. Vaccination against infectious bronchitis, live coryza and Newcastle disease was associated with increased probability of MG and MS while the use of fowl pox or fowl cholera vaccine did not modify the risk of infection.

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 19 VETU COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-62749 VETU M T Z
TITLE: Avian Pathology in Ethiopia. Examination of 198 Necropsies Carried out in 1983-84 at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Debra-Zeit. (Pathologie Aviaire En Ethiopie. Examen De 198 Necropsies Effectuees En 1983-1984 A La Faculte De Medecine Veterinaire De Debre-Zeit.))
AUTHOR: Alamargot J; Mengistu A; Gebreab F
LOCATION: Addis-Ababa; Debre Zeit, Ethiopia
SOURCE: Rev.Elev.Med.Vet.Pays Trop. (38, No. 2, 130-37, 1985) 10 Ref. 4 Plates (S7/SW)
CODEN: REMVAY
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Mission Veterinaire Francaise en Ethiopie (I.E.M.V.T.), P.O. Box 1053, Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie.
LANGUAGE: French
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1986-62749 VETU M T Z
AB The results of a series of autopsies on dead or moribund domestic fowl from industrial type units in Ethiopia are presented. Hematophagous mites (Ornithonyssus), Mallophaga, Ascaridia galli, Eimeria necatrix and tenella and Candida albicans were incriminated. Chronic respiratory conditions included infections by **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** and Synoviae, Salm. pullorum and staphylococci. 4 Forms of Newcastle disease were observed and the Hitchner B1 vaccine appeared to be effective when used correctly. An important vaccine against fowl pox (TAD) also appeared effective. The occurrence of Marek's disease was sporadic and pasteurellosis was not a problem.
ABEX The 4 forms of Newcastle disease seen were: typical aute hemorrhagic; tracheal and ovarian lesions accompanied by diarrhea - this form was seen in badly vaccinated birds as in 1 case where the vaccine had been given in drinking water which was strongly chlorinated; with torticollis; and respiratory with tracheitis, catarrhal aeroscculitis and perihepatitis. Other diseases encountered were lymphoid leukosis, calcium, vitamin D, vitamin A and water deficiencies, perosis and cannibalism.

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 19 VETU COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984-61139 VETU M T
TITLE: Respiratory Conditions.
AUTHOR: Shane S
LOCATION: Baton Rouge, La., USA
SOURCE: Poult.Int. (22, No. 13, 62-68, 1983)

AVAIL. OF DOC.: School of Veterinary Medicine, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., U.S.A.
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT
AN 1984-61139 VETU M T
AB The 1st of a 2-part review of the current situation concerning various respiratory conditions in poultry is presented. Diseases considered include Newcastle disease, infectious bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis, avian influenza, adenovirus type 1 infection, avian pox, mycoplasmosis, infectious coryza, aspergillosis, colibacillosis, and various non-infectious respiratory conditions. Control by vaccination and antibiotics is discussed.
ABEX Live attenuated vaccines are applied by mass immunization in cases of lentogenic Newcastle disease. Hitchner and LaSota strain preparations are applied by the aerosol route at 1-day-old. Inactivated, oil-based vaccines have durable high titer levels and are recommended forimmunzation of breeders and commercial laying flocks before laying. Adverse reactions to mass application of lentogenic vaccine may predispose flocks to secondary bacterial infection of the respiratory tract. This has resulted in the use of s.c. high potency inactivated vaccines. Experience has shown, however, that low and variable titers have been obtained. Although losses from infectious bronchitis have been ameliorated by the use of live attenuated vaccine, the condition is still found in flocks. Products used are a bivalent attenuated vaccine, H120 strain and H52 strain. The administration of newly developed tissue culture attenuated preparations against infectious laryngotracheitis have proved safer than the original products. Commercial vaccines are not available for avian influenza, but it is likely that they will soon be available for adenovirus type 1. Fowl pox is effectively controlled with attenuated vaccines during the rearing period. Vaccines are also available for infectious sinusitis, airsacculitis and synovitis caused by **Mycoplasma gallisepticum**, M. synoviae, and M. melleagridis, and infectious coryza due to Haemophilus gallinarum.

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:275542 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198478012022; BA78:12022
TITLE: STUDIES ON ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIFIC PATHOGEN-FREE DUCK FLOCK.
AUTHOR(S): SATO I [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: CHEMO-SERO-THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE, 668, OKUHO, SHIMIZU-MACHI, KUMAMOTO-SHI, KUMAMOTO-KEN 860, JAPAN
SOURCE: Bulletin of Azabu University Veterinary Medicine, (1982) Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 33-48.
CODEN: ADJHDO. ISSN: 0389-1836.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: JAPANESE
AB Experiments were conducted to assess the conditions under which introduced Pekin ducks might be satisfactorily maintained with normal breeding and laying in a controlled environment; trials were performed to obtain specific pathogen-free (SPF) colonies of birds under those conditions. Comparative assessments were made of flocks as to microbial contamination of the feeding environment, feed consumption, egg laying performance, fertilization rate and hatchability of eggs

for 3 rearing procedures: water pool feeding, floor feeding and cage feeding. Water pool feeding was most satisfactory in all respects except sterility. In flocks maintained by cage feeding, higher fertilization rates were observed when birds were caged with a sex (female: male) ratio of 8:2 or 10:2; the egg production rate was little affected by the sex ratio. There were seasonal changes in egg production rate of ducks. Flocks of housed ducks apparently in normal health were examined by gel diffusion precipitin tests for avian adenovirus, avian encephalomyelitis virus, **avian** reovirus, **fowl pox virus**, infectious bursal disease virus, Marek's disease virus, turkey **herpesvirus** and reticuloendotheliosis virus, by the side agglutinin test for **Mycoplasma gallisepticum**, M. synoviae and Salmonella pullorum, by the hemagglutination test for Newcastle disease virus (NDV) and Haemophilus paragallinarum type 221, by the tube agglutination test for H. paragallinarum type 53-47, by the serum neutralization test for chicken leukosis virus, and by clinical observation for fowl pox. All birds were negative for antibodies to these pathogens and clinically negative, with the exception of NDV for which occasional birds were seropositive. Bacteriologic and virologic examinations of specimens from birds resulted in isolation of mycoplasmas and NDV. Ducklings raised with sterilized feed and water in sterile, air conditioned SPF quarters under positive pressure were all free of antibodies to the above pathogens; attempts of bacterial and viral isolation were negative. Eggs laid by SPF ducks showed essentially the same fertilization rate and hatchability as eggs from birds maintained by cage feeding. The attempt to raise and maintain ducks in an SPF state in SPF duck quarters was successful.

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 19 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81050575 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6253742
TITLE: Performance of 3 successive generations of specified-pathogenfree chickens maintained as a closed flock.
AUTHOR: Furuta K; Ohashi H; Obana J; Sato S
SOURCE: Laboratory animals, (1980 Apr) 14 (2) 107-12. Journal code: 0112725. ISSN: 0023-6772.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198101
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810116

AB No antibodies against Salmonella pullorum, **Mycoplasma gallisepticum**, Mycoplasma synoviae, Haemophilus gallinarum, **fowl pox virus**, Marek's disease virus, **herpes** virus of turkey, infectious laryngotracheitis virus, avian adenovirus, avian reovirus, infectious bursal disease virus, reticuloendotheliosis virus, avian leukosis virus, avian encephalomyelitis virus and Newcastle disease virus were detectable in the sera obtained from these chickens in 3 generations at various ages. Antibodies against infectious bronchitis virus were detected in the sera of the 3rd generations at 66, 74 and 108 weeks of age. The performances of these chickens was nearly the same as that of conventional healthy chickens in the poultry industry, with no tendency to decline.

(FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:41:09 ON 05 OCT 2005)

L1 641 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (MYCOPLASMA OR M)(W)GALLISEPTICUM

L6 50 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON HERPES? AND (OMP OR OUTER MEMBRANE PROTEIN)

L7 3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L6

L8 2 L7 NOT L2

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 13 Dec 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:946065 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:38056
TITLE: Mutant forms of cholera holotoxin as an adjuvant
INVENTOR(S): Green, Bruce A.; Holmes, Randall K.; Jobling, Michael G.; Zhu, Duzhang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Company, USA; Government of the United States of America as Represented by the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2002098369	A2	20021212	WO 2002-US21008		20020605
WO 2002098369	A3	20030220			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2449670	AA	20021212	CA 2002-2449670		20020605
EP 1404279	A2	20040407	EP 2002-756368		20020605
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR					
BR 2002010216	A	20040608	BR 2002-10216		20020605
CN 1541111	A	20041027	CN 2002-815598		20020605
JP 2005508143	T2	20050331	JP 2003-501411		20020605
US 2004176571	A1	20040909	US 2003-478308		20031204
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-296531P	P	20010607
			WO 2002-US21008	W	20020605

AB Mutant cholera holotoxins having single or double amino acid substitutions or insertions have reduced toxicity compared to the wild-type cholera holotoxin. The mutant cholera holotoxins are useful

as adjuvants in antigenic compns. to enhance the immune response in a vertebrate host to a selected antigen from a pathogenic bacterium, virus, fungus, or parasite, a cancer cell, a tumor cell, an allergen, or a self-mol.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 13 Dec 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:946064 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:23652
TITLE: Mutant forms of cholera holotoxin as an adjuvant
INVENTOR(S): Green, Bruce A.; Holmes, Randall K.; Jobling, Michael G.; Zhu, Duzhang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Company, USA; University of Colorado
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002098368	A2	20021212	WO 2002-US20978	20020605
WO 2002098368	A3	20030508		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2449663	AA	20021212	CA 2002-2449663	20020605
EP 1404368	A2	20040407	EP 2002-752145	20020605
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2002010225	A	20040908	BR 2002-10225	20020605
CN 1538854	A	20041020	CN 2002-815412	20020605
JP 2004535187	T2	20041125	JP 2003-501410	20020605
US 2004181036	A1	20040916	US 2003-478307	20031204
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-296537P	P 20010607
			WO 2002-US20978	W 20020605

AB Mutant cholera holotoxins comprising a cholera toxin subunit A having single amino acid substitutions in the amino acid positions (16 or 72) or double amino acid positions (16 and 68) or (68 and 72) have reduced toxicity compared to the wild-type cholera holotoxin. The mutant cholera holotoxins are useful as adjuvants in immunogenic compns. to enhance the immune response in a vertebrate host to a selected antigen from a pathogenic bacterium, virus, fungus, or parasite, a cancer cell, a tumor cell, an allergen, or a self-mol.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETU, VETB' ENTERED AT 16:42:24 ON 05 OCT 2005)

L9 2 S L7
L10 2 S L9 NOT L4
L11 2 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 2 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-293015 [25] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-088548
TITLE: New mutant cholera holotoxin having a point mutation at amino acid position 29 of the A subunit useful as an adjuvant in an antigenic composition to enhance the immune response in a vertebrate host to a selected antigen from a pathogen.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16
INVENTOR(S): ELDRIDGE, J H; GREEN, B A; HANCOCK, G E; HOLMES, R K; JOBLING, M G; PEEK, J A
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (AMCY) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO; (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES; (USGO) UNIV UNIFORMED SERVICES HEALTH SCI
COUNTRY COUNT: 86
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000018434	A1	20000406	(200025)*	EN	152
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 9964039	A	20000417	(200035)		
BR 9914160	A	20010626	(200140)		
EP 1117435	A1	20010725	(200143)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
CN 1320043	A	20011031	(200215)		
KR 2001085859	A	20010907	(200218)		
JP 2002525093	W	20020813	(200267)		140
MX 2001003228	A1	20030601	(200417)		
AU 770333	B2	20040219	(200453)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000018434	A1	WO 1999-US22520	19990930
AU 9964039	A	AU 1999-64039	19990930
BR 9914160	A	BR 1999-14160	19990930
		WO 1999-US22520	19990930
EP 1117435	A1	EP 1999-951639	19990930
		WO 1999-US22520	19990930
CN 1320043	A	CN 1999-811557	19990930
KR 2001085859	A	KR 2001-703968	20010328
JP 2002525093	W	WO 1999-US22520	19990930
		JP 2000-571951	19990930
MX 2001003228	A1	WO 1999-US22520	19990930
		MX 2001-3228	20010328
AU 770333	B2	AU 1999-64039	19990930

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9964039	A	Based on	WO 2000018434
BR 9914160	A	Based on	WO 2000018434
EP 1117435	A1	Based on	WO 2000018434
JP 2002525093	W	Based on	WO 2000018434
MX 2001003228	A1	Based on	WO 2000018434
AU 770333	B2	Previous Publ.	AU 9964039
		Based on	WO 2000018434

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-102430P 19980930
AN 2000-293015 [25] WPIDS
AB WO 200018434 A UPAB: 20000524
NOVELTY - An antigenic composition which comprises a mutant cholera holotoxin featuring a point mutation at amino acid 29 of the A subunit where the glutamic acid residue is replaced by an amino acid other than aspartic acid.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The antigenic composition (AC) enhances the immune response in a vertebrate host to an antigen selected from a pathogenic bacterium, virus, fungus or parasite. The holotoxin has reduced toxicity compared to a wild-type cholera holotoxin.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a plasmid containing an isolated and purified DNA sequence comprising a DNA sequence which encodes an immunogenic mutant cholera holotoxin having a substitution other than aspartic acid for the glutamic acid at position 29 of the A subunit of the cholera holotoxin and where the DNA sequence is operatively linked to an arabinose inducible promoter;

(2) a host cell transformed, transduced or transfected with the plasmid of claim (1); and

(3) producing an immunogenic mutant cholera holotoxin where the holotoxin has reduced toxicity compared to the wild type and has a substitution other than aspartic acid for the glutamic acid at position 29 of the A subunit of cholera holotoxin. The method comprises transforming, transducing or transfecting a host cell with the plasmid of claim (1) and culturing the host cell under conditions which permit the expression of the recombinant immunogenic detoxified protein by the host cell.

ACTIVITY - Immunostimulatory. 1 micro g of CT-CRM-E29H facilitated the greatest systemic and local humoral immune responses against rP4 protein. This example describes the immune responses of BALB/c mice immunized with recombinant (r) P4 and P6 **Outer Membrane Proteins** of Nontypable Haemophilus influenzea (NTHi). In a first experiment, five BALB/c mice per group were immunized intranasally on days 0, 21 and 35 with a 10 mu l dose containing 5 micro g rP4 or 10 micro g rP6 plus 1 micro g of the adjuvant (CT, CT-B, E29H, E110D, E112D, R7K and R11K). The anti-rP4 IgG antibody titers were determined by ELISA on pooled samples collected at days 0, 21, 35 and 48. For the cholera mutant adjuvant E29H the titre increased from 1.052 at day 0 to 95,922 at day 48 this compared to 1,157 at day 0 to 1,968 at day 48 where no adjuvant was added.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Induction of IgA in mucosal surfaces. The IgA response in a bronchoalveolar wash on day 49 after immunization with a dose containing rP4 and the adjuvant E29H showed titre of 845 compared to 27 when no adjuvant was added.

USE - A method is claimed for increasing the ability of an

antigenic composition (AC) to enhance an immune response of a vertebrate host against a selected antigen such as a pathogenic bacterium, virus, fungus or parasite, by administration of the antigenic composition. An effective amount of the cholera holotoxin is used to enhance this immune response in a vertebrate host to the antigen. The preferred antigenic compositions listed under preferred composition are able to elicit an increased immune response of a vertebrate host. Desirable bacterial vaccines including the CT-CRM mutants as an adjuvant include those directed to the prevention and/or treatment of disease caused by Haemophilus influenzae, Haemophilus somnus, Moraxella catarrhalis, Streptococcus pyrogens, Streptococcus agalactiae, Helicobacter pylori, Neisseria meningitidis, Neisseria gonorrohoea Chlamydia trachomatis, Salmonella typhi, Eschericia coli, Shigella, Vibrio cholerae, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, Mycobacterium tuberculosis Mycobacterium avium-Mycobacterium intracellulare complex, Proteus mirabilis, Proteus vulgaris, Staphylococcus aureus, Clostridium tetani, Leptospira interrogans and **Mycoplasma gallisepticum**. Desirable viral vaccines including the CT-CRM mutants as an adjuvant include those directed to the prevention and/or treatment of disease caused by the following viruses: Respiratory synctial virus, Parainfluenza virus types 1-3, Influenza virus, **Herpes** simplex virus, Human cytometagalovirus, Human immunodeficiency virus, Hepatitis A, B and C, Human papillomavirus, poliovirus, rotavirus, calciviruses, Measles virus, Mumps virus, Rubella virus, adenovirus, rabies virus, canine distemper virus, feline leukemia virus, Marek's disease virus, equine arteritis virus and various Encephalitis viruses. Desirable vaccines against fungal pathogens include those directed to the prevention and/or treatment of disease caused by Aspergillus Blastomyces, Candida, Coccidiodes, Cryptococcus and Histoplasma. Desirable vaccines against parasites including the CR-CRM mutants as an adjuvant include those directed to the prevention and/or treatment of disease caused by Leishmania major, Ascaris, Trichuris, Giardia, Schistosoma, Cryptosporidium, Trichomonas, Toxoplasma gondii and Pneumocystis carinii.

ADVANTAGE - Parenteral immunization regimens are usually ineffective in inducing secretory IgA responses. However, in this approach the coadministration of (cholera toxin) CT, which is a mucosal adjuvant, with an unrelated antigen results in the induction of concurrent circulating and mucosal antibody responses to that antigen. The mutated CT has reduced toxicity so that the symptoms of diarrhoea caused by wild type CT are reduced.

Dwg.0/14

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 2 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-503046 [46] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-159981

TITLE: Fusion protein comprising **herpes** virus **outer membrane protein** and antigenic polypeptide - for prevention of infection by **Mycoplasma gallisepticum**, especially in poultry.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16

INVENTOR(S): SAITO, S; TSUZAKI, Y; YANAGIDA, N; SAITOH, S

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (JAPG) NIPPON ZEON KK

COUNTRY COUNT: 22

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG

WO 9736924	A1	19971009 (199746)*	JA	51
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE				
W: AU CA JP KR US				
AU 9721769	A	19971022 (199808)		
EP 905140	A1	19990331 (199917)	EN	
R: DE ES FR GB IT				
JP 09535129	X	19990518 (199930)		
US 2001014335	A1	20010816 (200149)		
JP 3357071	B2	20021216 (200302)		34

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9736924	A1	WO 1997-JP1084	19970328
AU 9721769	A	AU 1997-21769	19970328
EP 905140	A1	EP 1997-914561	19970328
		WO 1997-JP1084	19970328
JP 09535129	X	JP 1997-535129	19970328
		WO 1997-JP1084	19970328
US 2001014335	A1	WO 1997-JP1084	19970328
		US 1999-147052	19990405
JP 3357071	B2	JP 1997-535129	19970328
		WO 1997-JP1084	19970328

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9721769	A	Based on	WO 9736924
EP 905140	A1	Based on	WO 9736924
JP 09535129	X	Based on	WO 9736924
JP 3357071	B2	Based on	WO 9736924

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1996-103548 19960329
AN 1997-503046 [46] WPIDS
AB WO 9736924 A UPAB: 19971119
A fusion protein comprising a polypeptide derived from the **outer membrane protein** of **herpes** virus, fused to the N-terminal end of a **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** antigenic polypeptide, is new.
USE - The protein can be used in recombinant live vaccines for prevention of infection by **Mycoplasma gallisepticum**, especially as the **outer membrane protein** shows antigenicity in poultry.
Dwg.0/8

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:43:35 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 OCT 2005 (20051004/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2005 is now available. For details enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2005 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L12          37 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM"
                /CT
L13         130 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AVIPOXVIRUS/CT
L14           0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND L13


L12          37 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM"
                /CT
L15        5595 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HERPESVIRIDAE/CT
L16           0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND L15

     (FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,
     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETU, VETB' ENTERED AT 16:46:00
     ON 05 OCT 2005)
L17        3972 S ("SAITOH S"? OR "SHUJI S"?)/AU
L18        1693 S ("TSUZAKI Y"? OR "YOSHINARI T"?)/AU
L19         872 S ("YANAGIDA N"? OR "NOBORU Y"?)/AU
L20           1 S L17 AND L18 AND L19
L21          10 S L17 AND (L18 OR L19)
L22           2 S L18 AND L19
L23          19 S (L17 OR L18 OR L19) AND L1
L24          21 S L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23
L25          12 DUP REM L24 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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- Author(s)

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:241881 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:249779
TITLE: Selective modification of coding sequences to eliminate glycosidation sites of gene products for vaccines
INVENTOR(S): Okuda, Takashi; Saito, Shuji; Dorsey, Kristi M.; **Tsuzaki, Yoshinari**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 53 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 901,572.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003059799	A1	20030327	US 2002-131591	20020425
US 2003165534	A1	20030904	US 2001-901572	20010711
US 6936707	B2	20050830		
JP 2003088391	A2	20030325	JP 2002-195083	20020703
EP 1275716	A2	20030115	EP 2002-254879	20020711
EP 1275716	A3	20030305		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-901572 A2 20010711

US 2002-131591 A 20020425

AB A method of preparing glycosidation-free variants of a protein in a microbial host is described. The glycosidation-free proteins are for use in vaccines, e.g. using a viral expression vectors in vector vaccines. N-linked glycosidation sites NXB (N = asparagine, X = any amino acid except proline; B = serine or threonine) are modified so that they are no longer recognized for glycosidation. The genes for the TTM-1 and M11 glycoproteins of **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** were modified to remove N-glycosidation sites and introduced into fowlpox and gallid herpesvirus vectors. The vectors directed synthesis of the non-glycosylated form of the protein in chick embryo fibroblast cultures. Five week-old chicks were inoculated with the fowlpox vector carrying the TTM-1 gene 104 pfu. Two weeks later, they were challenged with **M. gallisepticum** 4.8+104 cfu. Control chickens showed an average of 2.53 tracheal lesions each. Chickens inoculated with the vector carrying the wild-type TTM-1 gene showed 2.78 tracheal lesions. Those vaccinated with the gene for the non-glycosidated form showed 1.96 tracheal lesions.

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:40197 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:84445
TITLE: Modification of prokaryotic DNA molecule at the N-glycosylation site, produces a non-N-glycosylated antigen protein and its use via recombinant virus as vaccines
INVENTOR(S): Okuda, Takashi; Saito, Shuji; Dorsey, Kristi M.; **Tsuzaki, Yoshinari**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeon Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 70 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1275716	A2	20030115	EP 2002-254879	20020711
EP 1275716	A3	20030305		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2003165534	A1	20030904	US 2001-901572	20010711
US 6936707	B2	20050830		
US 2003059799	A1	20030327	US 2002-131591	20020425

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-901572 A 20010711

US 2002-131591 A 20020425

AB There is provided a DNA mol. derived from a prokaryotic cell in which at least one of the DNA regions encoding NXB (N is asparagine, X is any amino acid other than proline, and B is serine or threonine) has been modified so that no N-glycosylation occurs during the expression in a eukaryotic cell. The modified DNA mol. at the N-glycosylation site, produces a non-N-glycosylated protein, which thereby exhibits a

high immunogenicity when, for example, it is allowed to produce, in a eukaryotic cell, an antigen protein derived from a prokaryotic cell.

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-395593 [38] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-105351
TITLE: New avian recombinant herpesvirus, useful for preparing a poultry vaccine against a variety of different subtypes of Infectious Bursal Disease Virus comprises an insertion of cDNA encoding VP2 of Infectious Bursal Disease Virus.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16
INVENTOR(S): DORSEY, M K; ESAKI, M; SATO, T; **TSUZAKI, Y**; KUBOMURA, M; MOORE, K M; OKUDA, T; **SAITOH, S** ; DORSEY, K M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (JAPG) ZEON CORP; (JAPG) NIPPON ZEON KK; (KUBO-I) KUBOMURA M; (MOOR-I) MOORE K M; (OKUD-I) OKUDA T; (SAIT-I) SAITOH S
COUNTRY COUNT: 32
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 1298139	A2	20030402	(200338)*	EN	32
R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR					
US 2003099667	A1	20030529	(200342)		
JP 2004000111	A	20040108	(200405)		36
US 6764684	B2	20040720	(200448)		
US 2004197351	A1	20041007	(200466)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1298139	A2	EP 2002-21736	20020925
US 2003099667	A1	US 2001-964895	20010928
JP 2004000111	A	JP 2002-250040	20020829
US 6764684	B2	US 2001-964895	20010928
US 2004197351	A1 Div ex	US 2001-964895	20010928
		US 2004-832353	20040427

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 2004197351	A1 Div ex	US 6764684

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-964895 20010928; US 2004-832353 20040427
AN 2003-395593 [38] WPIDS
AB EP 1298139 A UPAB: 20030616
NOVELTY - A new avian recombinant herpesvirus is modified by the insertion of cDNA encoding VP2 of Infectious Bursal Disease Virus (IBDV) into the region of the herpesvirus genome, which is non-essential for the virus growth. The sequence of VP2 comprises 453 amino acids and is modified by one or more amino acids substitution, deletion or insertion.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for

a vaccine comprising the avian recombinant herpesvirus.
ACTIVITY - Virucide; Immunostimulant.
No biological data given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - Vaccine.
More than 50% of all vaccinated chickens were protected against the challenge with E, STC or AL-2 Infectious Bursal Disease Virus (IBDV) strains, indicating that recombinant herpesvirus of turkeys (rHVT)/IBD-E can induce protective immunity in chickens against a variety of different subtypes of IBDV.
USE - The new avian recombinant herpesvirus is useful for preparing a poultry vaccine against a variety of different subtypes of IBDV (claimed).
Dwg.0/5

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:358981 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:132200
TITLE: Identification and expression of a **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** surface antigen recognized by a monoclonal antibody capable of inhibiting both growth and metabolism
AUTHOR(S): Yoshida, Shigeto; Fujisawa, Ayumi; **Tsuzaki, Yoshinari; Saitoh, Shuji**
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research and Development Center, Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Kawasaki, 210-8507, Japan
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (2000), 68(6), 3186-3192
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In order to identify antigenic proteins of **M. gallisepticum**, monoclonal antibodies (MAbs) against virulent **M. gallisepticum** R strain were produced in mice. MAb 35A6 was selected for its abilities to inhibit both growth and metabolism of **M. gallisepticum** in vitro. The MAb recognized a membrane protein with an apparent mol. mass of 120 kDa. The corresponding gene, designated the mgc3 gene, was cloned from an **M. gallisepticum** genomic DNA expression library and sequenced. The mgc3 gene is a homolog of the ORF6 gene encoding 130-kDa protein in the P1 operon of M. pneumoniae and is localized downstream of the mgc1 gene, a homolog of the P1 gene. To assess the characteristics of MGC3 protein, all 10 TGA codons in the mgc3 gene, which encode a tryptophan in the Mycoplasma species, were replaced with TGG codons, and recombinant fowlpox viruses (FPV) harboring the altered mgc3 gene were constructed. One of the recombinant FPVs was improved to express MGC3 protein on the cell surface in which the signal peptide of MGC3 protein was replaced with one from Marek's disease virus gB. These results should provide the impetus to develop a vaccine based on MGC3 protein which can induce antibodies with both growth inhibition and metabolic-inhibition activities using a recombinant FPV.
REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:125727 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199900125727

TITLE: Recombinant avipox virus encoding polypeptide of **Mycoplasma gallisepticum**, and utilized live vaccine.
AUTHOR(S): **Saitoh, S.** [Inventor]; Ohkawa, S. [Inventor]; Saeki, S. [Inventor]; Ohsawa, I [Inventor]; Funato, H. [Inventor]; Iritani, Y. [Inventor]; Aoyama, S. [Inventor]; Takahashi, K. [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yokohama, Japan
ASSIGNEE: NIPPON ZEON CO., LTD.; SHIONOGI and CO., LTD.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 5871742 19990216
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Feb. 16, 1999) Vol. 1219, No. 3, pp. 2421. print.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Mar 1999
Last Updated on STN: 17 Mar 1999

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:111401 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200111401
TITLE: Poultry mycoplasma antigens and recombinant vectors containing the gene as well as diagnostics and vaccines utilizing the same.
AUTHOR(S): Kodama, K. [Inventor]; Saito, S. [Inventor]; **Yanagida, N.** [Inventor]; Kamogawa, K. [Inventor]; Iritani, Y. [Inventor]; Aoyama, S. [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yokohama, Japan
ASSIGNEE: NIPPON ZEON CO., LTD.; SHIONOGI and CO., LTD.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 5766594 19980616
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (June 16, 1998) Vol. 1211, No. 3, pp. 2790. print.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 2002
Last Updated on STN: 26 Feb 2002

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:679108 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:345325
TITLE: Recombinant avipoxvirus-based vector for preparation of novel fusion protein comprising an antigenic protein of **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** and an outer membrane protein of a herpesvirus for tri-valence vaccine
INVENTOR(S): Saito, Shuji; **Tsuzaki, Yoshinari**; **Yanagida, Noboru**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9736924	A1	19971009	WO 1997-JP1084		19970328
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, US					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
AU 9721769	A1	19971022	AU 1997-21769		19970328
EP 905140	A1	19990331	EP 1997-914561		19970328
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT					
JP 3357071	B2	20021216	JP 1997-535129		19970328
US 2001014335	A1	20010816	US 1999-147052		19990405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-103548	A	19960329
			WO 1997-JP1084	W	19970328

AB Disclosed is a novel fusion protein comprising from N-terminus a herpesvirus outer membrane protein or its signal peptide and an antigenic protein of **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** for protecting poultry from the infection by **M. gallisepticum**. The fusion protein is prepared by expression of its encoding DNA sequence from an avipoxvirus-based vector. Preparation of 2 fusion proteins comprised of the signal peptide and the nearly-full length of Marek's disease virus (MDV; Gallid herpesvirus) gB protein that are fused resp. to the **M. gallisepticum** 40-kDa protein (TTM-1) using a fowlpox virus was shown. The recombinant avipoxvirus can be used as a tri-valence vaccine against the infection by avipoxvirus, herpesvirus, and **M. gallisepticum**.

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1997:310794 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	127:16495
TITLE:	Monoclonal antibodies to **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** and their use in chicken industries
INVENTOR(S):	**Tsuzaki, Yoshinari**; Kitayama, Masahiko; Saito, Shuji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE:	Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp. CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09103294	A2	19970422	JP 1995-290405	19951012
JP 3395817	B2	20030414		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-290405	19951012

AB Monoclonal antibodies to **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** were provided to determine and treat the infection by **M. gallisepticum**, a pathogen that threatens the chicken industries. The monoclonal antibodies were raised by immunizing Balb/c mice followed by fusion of the immunized spleen cells with P3U1 myeloma cells.

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:64577 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200064577
TITLE: Poultry mycoplasma antigens and recombinant vectors containing the gene as well as diagnostics and vaccines utilizing the same.
AUTHOR(S): Kodama, K. [Inventor]; Saito, S. [Inventor]; **Yanagida, N.** [Inventor]; Kamogawa, K. [Inventor]; Iritani, Y. [Inventor]; Aoyama, S. [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Yokohama, Japan
ASSIGNEE: NIPPON ZEON CO., LTD.; SHIONOGI and CO., LTD.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 5621076 19970415
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (April 15, 1997) Vol. 1197, No. 3, pp. 1931. print.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Jan 2002
Last Updated on STN: 25 Feb 2002

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 12 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994-333181 [41] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1994-151615
TITLE: Recombinant avipox virus combining DNA encoding a polypeptide - exhibiting antigenicity of mycoplasma, useful for the production of a live vaccine.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): AOYAMA, S; FUNATO, H; IRITANI, Y; OHKAWA, S; OHSAWA, I; SAEKI, S; **SHUJI, S**; TAKAHASHI, K; SAITO, S; **SAITOH, S**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (JAPG) NIPPON ZEON KK; (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD; (JAPG) ZEON CORP; (JAPG) NIPPON ZEON CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 22
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 9423019	A1	19941013	(199441)*	JA	123
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: AU CA JP KR US					
AU 9462926	A	19941024	(199505)		
JP 06521927	X	19950706	(199535)		
EP 692532	A1	19960117	(199608)	EN	79
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL					
EP 692532	A4	19970312	(199729)		
AU 691175	B	19980514	(199831)		
US 5871742	A	19990216	(199914)		
CA 2158024	C	20000912	(200053)	EN	
JP 3535515	B2	20040607	(200437)		61
EP 692532	B1	20040901	(200457)	EN	
R: DE FR GB					
DE 69433976	E	20041007	(200466)		
EP 1512693	A2	20050309	(200518)	EN	
R: DE FR GB					
DE 69433976	T2	20050901	(200559)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9423019	A1		WO 1994-JP541	19940331
AU 9462926	A		AU 1994-62926	19940331
JP 06521927	X		JP 1994-521927	19940331
			WO 1994-JP541	19940331
EP 692532	A1		EP 1994-910586	19940331
			WO 1994-JP541	19940331
EP 692532	A4		EP 1994-910586	
AU 691175	B		AU 1994-62926	19940331
US 5871742	A		WO 1994-JP541	19940331
			US 1995-525742	19950925
CA 2158024	C		CA 1994-2158024	19940331
			WO 1994-JP541	19940331
JP 3535515	B2		JP 1994-521927	19940331
			WO 1994-JP541	19940331
EP 692532	B1		EP 1994-910586	19940331
			WO 1994-JP541	19940331
		Related to	EP 2004-13109	19940331
DE 69433976	E		DE 1994-633976	19940331
			EP 1994-910586	19940331
			WO 1994-JP541	19940331
EP 1512693	A2	Div ex	EP 1994-910586	19940331
			EP 2004-13109	19940331
DE 69433976	T2		DE 1994-633976	19940331
			EP 1994-910586	19940331
			WO 1994-JP541	19940331

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 9462926	A	Based on	WO 9423019
JP 06521927	X	Based on	WO 9423019
EP 692532	A1	Based on	WO 9423019
AU 691175	B	Previous Publ.	AU 9462926
		Based on	WO 9423019
US 5871742	A	Based on	WO 9423019
CA 2158024	C	Based on	WO 9423019
JP 3535515	B2	Based on	WO 9423019
EP 692532	B1	Based on	WO 9423019
DE 69433976	E	Based on	EP 692532
		Based on	WO 9423019
EP 1512693	A2	Div ex	EP 692532
DE 69433976	T2	Based on	EP 692532
		Based on	WO 9423019

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1993-245625 19930930; JP 1993-74139 19930331

AN 1994-333181 [41] WPIDS

AB WO 9423019 A UPAB: 19970909

Recombinant abipocks virus combining DNA which codes a polypeptide exhibiting antigenicity of **mycoplasma gallisepticum** is new.

(1) Also claimed are: pure antigen protein capable of reacting with **m.gallisepticum** immune serum or **m. gallisepticum** infected serum; coded by **m.**

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

gallisepticum derived gene having restriction enzyme cut off point. (2) Fused protein having a signal membrane anchor of type II outer membrane protein of a virus which infects birds at the 5'-terminal of a polypeptide exhibiting antigenicity of **m. gallisepticum**.

Recombinant abipocks virus where the combined DNA has on the terminal, a DNA coding signal membrane anchor of type-II outer membrane protein of a virus which infects birds. DNA coding the signal membrane anchor is that of Hemaglutinin neuraminidse of the Newcastle disease virus.

Antigen protein and fused protein are useful as active ingredient of component vaccines. (claimed).

USE - The recombinant abipocks virus is useful as active ingredients of recombinant live vaccine for **m. gallisepticum** infection (claimed).

Dwg.0/4

L25 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:472521 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:72521
TITLE: Cloning and expression of genes for **Mycoplasma gallisepticum** antigens foruse in diagnostics and vaccines
INVENTOR(S): Kodama, Kazumi; Saito, Shuji; **Yanagida, Noboru**; Kamogawa, Kouichi; Iritani, Yoshikazu; Aoyama, Shigemi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Japan; Shionogi and Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
EP 345021	A2	19891206	EP 1989-305441		19890531
EP 345021	A3	19900418			
EP 345021	B1	19940427			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					
CA 1339260	A1	19970812	CA 1989-601326		19890531
AU 8935940	A1	19891207	AU 1989-35940		19890601
AU 623657	B2	19920521			
JP 02111795	A2	19900424	JP 1989-140283		19890602
US 5621076	A	19970415	US 1994-299662		19940902
US 5766594	A	19980616	US 1997-775878		19970102
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1988-136343	A	19880602
			US 1989-359779	B1	19890531
			US 1992-888320	B1	19920527
			US 1994-299662	A3	19940902

AB Antigens of the poultry pathogen **M. gallisepticum** are manufactured by expression of the cloned genes in Escherichia coli or other suitable hosts. Genes encoding the antigens were cloned from a **M. gallisepticum** genomic library in λgt11 by

immunoscreening. A fusion gene of the MG-1 antigen coding sequence and the lacZ gene in the plasmid pMAH1 was introduced in E. coli. The E. coli transformants produced a fusion protein MGg-1 [mol. weight 145 kilodalton (Kd)] of β-galactosidase (115 KD) and MG-1 (30 KD) determined by western blotting. In an assay for growth inhibition of **M. gallisepticum**, antibodies raised against MGg-1 and a natural **M. gallisepticum** polypeptide TMG-1 were comparable. Agglutination of **M. gallisepticum** with anti-MGg-1 antibody and diagnosis of poultry Mycoplasma infection using the **M. gallisepticum** antigens were described.

L25 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CONFSCI COPYRIGHT 2005 CSA on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:59958 CONFSCI
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 01-059958
TITLE: Analysis of MG genes expressed by a fowl pox virus vector
AUTHOR: **Tsuzaki, Y.**; Davis, J.; Hout, D.; **Saitoh, S.**; Esaki, M.; Okuda, T.; Fujisawa, A.; Leonard, J.
SOURCE: American Association of Avian Pathologists, 382 West Street Road, New Bolton Center, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, 19348, USA; phone: 610-444-4282; fax: 610-925-8106; email: AAAP@vet.upenn.edu.
Meeting Info.: 000 5632: American Association of Avian Pathologists 2001 Annual Meeting (0005632). Boston, MA (USA). 14-18 Jul 2001. American Association of Avian Pathologists.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: DCCP
LANGUAGE: English

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:52:26 ON 05 OCT 2005
L26 0 S L1 AND APV

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETU, VETB' ENTERED AT 16:53:31 ON 05 OCT 2005
L27 16 S L26
L28 0 S L27 AND HERPES?

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:54:29 ON 05 OCT 2005

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=> d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:31:41 ON 05 OCT 2005)
                SET COST OFF

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:31:47 ON 05 OCT 2005
L1           641 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (MYCOPLASMA OR M)(W)GALLISEPTICUM
L*** DEL       7 S L1 AND (AVIPOX? OR (BIRD OR AVIAN)(3A)(POXVIR? OR POX VIR
L*** DEL       0 S L2 AND SAITOH ?/AU
L*** DEL    6618 S SAITOH ?/AU
L*** DEL       1 S L3 AND TSUZAKI ?/AU
                 D TI AU
                 D .BEVSTR1
L*** DEL       0 S L3 AND HERPES?
L2            11 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND (AVIPOX? OR (BIRD OR AVIAN OR
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                D L2 1-11 .BEVERLY

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     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETU, VETB' ENTERED AT 16:38:45
     ON 05 OCT 2005
L3            72 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2
L*** DEL      56 DUP REM L3 (16 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L4            26 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 AND HERPES?
L5            19 DUP REM L4 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 D 1-19 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:41:09 ON 05 OCT 2005
L6            50 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HERPES? AND (OMP OR OUTER MEMBRANE
                 PROTEIN)
L7             3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND L6
                 D QUE
L8             2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7 NOT L2
                 D 1-2 .BEVERLY

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     JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETU, VETB' ENTERED AT 16:42:24
     ON 05 OCT 2005
L9             2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7
L10            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9 NOT L4
L11            2 DUP REM L10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 D 1-2 IBIB ABS

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:43:35 ON 05 OCT 2005
                E MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM/CT 5
L12           37 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM"/CT
                 E AVIPOXVIRUS/CT 5
L13          130 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  AVIPOXVIRUS/CT
L14            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND L13
                 E HERPES VIRUS/CT 5
                 E HERPESVIRIDAE/CT 5
L15         5595 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  HERPESVIRIDAE/CT
L16            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND L15
                 D QUE L14
                 D QUE L16
```

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETU, VETB' ENTERED AT 16:46:00 ON 05 OCT 2005

```
L17         3972 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("SAITOH S"? OR "SHUJI S"?)/AU
L18         1693 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("TSUZAKI Y"? OR "YOSHINARI T"?)/AU
L19          872 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("YANAGIDA N"? OR "NOBORU Y"?)/AU
L20            1 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND L18 AND L19
L21           10 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 AND (L18 OR L19)
L22            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L18 AND L19
L23           19 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L17 OR L18 OR L19) AND L1
L24           21 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23
L25           12 DUP REM L24 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 D 1-12 IBIB ABS
```

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:48:48 ON 05 OCT 2005

```
                 D COST
```

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:52:26 ON 05 OCT 2005

```
L*** DEL       4 S APV(S)AVIPOX?
                 D KWIC
L*** DEL       0 S PVA(S)AVIUM
L26            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 AND APV
```

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETU, VETB' ENTERED AT 16:53:31 ON 05 OCT 2005

```
L27           16 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L26
                 D KWIC
L28            0 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L27 AND HERPES?
```

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:54:29 ON 05 OCT 2005

FILE HOME

FILE CAPLUS

FILE COVERS 1907 - 5 Oct 2005 VOL 143 ISS 15
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Oct 2005 (20051004/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE MEDLINE
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 OCT 2005 (20051004/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DAT

On December 19, 2004, the 2005 MeSH terms were loaded.

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

The MEDLINE reload for 2005 is now available. For details enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow promt (=>). See also:

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2005 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 28 September 2005 (20050928/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 29 Sep 2005 (20050929/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIDS
FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 OCT 2005 <20051003/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200563 <200563/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE, PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE http://thomsonderwent.com/coverage/latestupdates/ <<<

>>> FOR INFORMATION ON ALL DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX USER GUIDES, PLEASE VISIT:
http://thomsonderwent.com/support/userguides/ <<<

>>> NEW! FAST-ALERTING ACCESS TO NEWLY-PUBLISHED PATENT DOCUMENTATION NOW AVAILABLE IN DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX FIRST VIEW - FILE WPIFV.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS: http://www.thomsonderwent.com/dwpifv <<<

>>> THE CPI AND EPI MANUAL CODES HAVE BEEN REVISED FROM UPDATE 200501. PLEASE CHECK:
http://thomsonderwent.com/support/dwpiref/reftools/classification/code FOR DETAILS. <<<

FILE CONFSCI

FILE COVERS 1973 TO 25 May 2005 (20050525/ED)

FILE SCISEARCH

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 29 Sep 2005 (20050929/ED)

SCISEARCH has been reloaded, see HELP RLOAD for details.

FILE JICST-EPLUS
FILE COVERS 1985 TO 3 OCT 2005 (20051003/ED)

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE JAPIO
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 SEP 2005 <20050905/UP>
FILE COVERS APR 1973 TO APRIL 28, 2005

<<< GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE >>>

FILE CABA
FILE COVERS 1973 TO 2 Sep 2005 (20050902/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The CABA file was reloaded 7 December 2003. Enter HELP RLOAD for deta

FILE AGRICOLA

FILE COVERS 1970 TO 20 Sep 2005 (20050920/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE VETU
FILE LAST UPDATED: 02 JAN 2002 <20020102/UP>
FILE COVERS 1983-2001

FILE VETB
FILE LAST UPDATED: 25 SEP 94 <940925/UP>
FILE COVERS 1968-1982